



SPRING OPENING.

We take pleasure in announcing the spring opening of our seed store, at Market Street, next to Hechinger's clothing store, with a fresh supply of

Flower Seeds, Garden Seeds,

Greenhouse and bedding plants, of all kinds, cabbage and tomato plants, onion sets, sweet potatoes for seed and sweet potato plants, fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grapes, roses, and all varieties of plants and trees found in a first class nursery. Floral decorations for funeral purposes, and weddings and parties supplied with cut flowers.

T. J. CURLEY, Sanitary Plumber, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe, Stove, Angle and Cheek Valves, water and Steam Gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed.

SIMMONS'S Medicated Well-Water. A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and DISEASES of the KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Alleghany Springs, of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here.

T. R. HICKEY, Dealer in GROCERIES,

and Country Produce of all kinds. Poynts building, Thomas Connell's old stand, Third street, between Market and Limestone.

Whisky, Wines, Brandy and PURE LIQUORS of all kinds. Whisky four years old for \$2.50 per gallon. None better in the market. Give me a call.

CHARLES W. TUDOR, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER Having had many years experience in every branch of his business and having built some of the best buildings in Kentucky and Tennessee, both public and private, announces to the citizens of Maysville and surrounding country that he is now permanently located in Maysville, and solicits the patronage of all desiring work done in this line.

THOMAS DICKSON, Dealer in STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, Third street, east of Limestone, (Powell's old stand), Maysville, Ky. Highest market price paid for all kinds of "Country" produce. Best of Groceries at bottom prices. Call on "Uncle Tom" whether you want anything or not.

TURNTPIRE LETTING. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at Tuckahoe Post-office, Mason County, Ky., until the 17th day of April, 1884, for the construction of two and one-half miles, or any part of the "Valley Turnpike Road." Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of Robt. T. Terhune. Contract will be awarded on said date, if bids are satisfactory.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT DR. H. R. KANE, of the Dispensary, has a new and sure cure for this habit. For particulars and testimonials from prominent medical men, address Dr. H. R. KANE, A. B., M. D., 140 Fulton St., New York City.

PETITIONING FOR LO.

An Appeal in Favor of the Nez Perces.

What the People of Kansas Say in Favor of a Superior Tribe of Indians--Their Interesting History.

WASHINGTON, April 18.--The following petition, largely signed, has just been received from the residents at Kansas, asking the return of the Joseph Band of Nez Perces Indians to their reservation. It says:

The Nez Perces are a superior race of Indians. From time immemorial the mountains of Idaho have been their home. In 1834 they sent across the continent for white teachers to instruct them. For eighty years they have been loyal and true to the white race. They are the only tribe of Indians of whom it may be said that no full-blood of their number ever took a white scalp.

The main body, about 2,500, live in Idaho. They are civilized, having churches and schools, and are rich in farms and herds of horses and cattle. They have always been self-supporting and have never accepted rations from the Government. In 1855 their claim to their land was confirmed by the Stevens treaty. In 1863 the treaty transferring a large part of their reservation to the Government was signed by a majority of the Nez Perce band. This treaty Chief Joseph, with other chiefs, refused to sign, and they with their followers, men, women and children, numbering about 950, remained on the disputed territory until 1876. In 1877 troops were sent for their removal and an unfortunate Indian war was precipitated.

After a retreat of 1,500 miles, Joseph with his men, women and children, offered to surrender on the express condition that he and his people should be returned to Idaho to live on their reservation with the loyal Nez Perces, many of whom had assisted the Government in his capture. General Miles pledged the faith of the Government to this end, and Joseph laid down his arms. But General Miles was overruled. Joseph and his people were taken to Fort Leavenworth and confined for seven months on Low Island, between a lagoon and a river, where most of their goods were stolen and many of their women were outraged. In July, 1878, they were taken to the Indian Territory, where within a few months more than one-fourth of the whole number died. They have now been in the Indian Territory nearly six years.

But two children born to them there ever lived to the age of three years. Less than three hundred of the whole band now remain. One hundred and fifty are now professing Christianity. There are not twenty-five warriors left. The agency physician says they must become extinct if they are not removed. They never cost the Government \$20,000 for their support, and their kindred and friends among the loyal and civilized Nez Perces in Idaho offer to share with them and relieve the Government of all expenses for their care in the future if they are sent back. Therefore, we the undersigned citizens do hereby petition Congress on the ground of public policy, humanity and national honor, to pass the bill now before the Senate which provides for the return of so many of these Nez Perces as in the judgment of the Secretary of Interior may safely return.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate. Consideration of the bill to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, was resumed. Several amendments were made in the way of perfecting the bill and it was passed.

Mr. Morrill obtained consent to reply to the tariff speech Mr. Beck injected into the debate on the Educational Bill. The Vermont Senator then read a carefully prepared argument in support of his well known views on the tariff. He twitted Mr. Beck for calling those of his brother Democrats who did not agree with him, "sneaks and cowards," and stated that the Kentucky Senator would seize the rudder at the National Convention and announce that the cry should be "Kentucky only." He ridiculed the Morrison Tariff Bill, and declared that a blind horizontal reduction was not only dangerous, but intolerable. The country had never endured such a reduction, and never would. The method was that of the guillotine and had nothing to recommend it but brevity. The doctrine and traditions of the Democratic party were not always in harmony with its home in Kentucky, and its claim was likely to be found in several other States. It was impracticable and was intended to interfere with the tariff before the workings of the act of his session had been fully tested.

Mr. Beck said he had shown in his speech that the tariff commission was made up of men in the interests of manufacturers, who were allowed to make up the schedules. He had shown that the tariff Conference Committee had disregarded both the will of the Senate and the House, and had piled up taxes on the people. When he charged that last March the Senator from Vermont was silent. That Senator was silent to-day in the face of those grave charges. He (Mr. Beck) had taken a great many notes of the Senator's speech, but he did not think it worth answering.

The Senator then resumed the consideration of the Bankruptcy Bill. Mr. George moved to add the following to the eighty-fifth section. "And no debt shall be released by discharge which may be due by any bank or individual for deposits or loans, either with or without interest, that such bank or individual has, within twelve months before suspension or assignment for the benefit of creditors, used his deposits or assets, or any part thereof, in buying or selling futures in any commodity whatever, or has loaned the same to any person or corporation so engaged, or having reasonable ground to believe that the borrower would so use it, or

where such individual, being insolvent, shall have still continued to receive deposits or loans or shall have mis led in any way any depositor or lender to his insolvency." This was ordered printed. The bill was read through, but several amendments are reserved for future consideration. The Senate then went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned.

House. Mr. Dibble (S. C.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a resolution to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all papers in relation to the purchase of a site for a public building in Brooklyn, N. Y., and directing the Committee to investigate alleged collusion between United States officials and the owners of certain real estate taken for such site.

Mr. Skinner (N. Y.), in the absence of Mr. James, who represents the Brooklyn district, objected to its consideration until Mr. James was present, and the resolution was withdrawn. The Morrison Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) reviewed the estimates of receipts and expenditure, and showed that a much larger amount would be collected than was necessary for the expenses of the Government, thus imposing an unnecessary burden on the people. He insisted that the price of labor was dependent wholly upon the law of supply and demand, that protection had nothing to do with it. He charged that the prices of articles in Europe, which come in competition with the same class protected by the tariff, were purposely suppressed in the official statistics, and that nothing but a change of administration would bring out the facts. He defending the horizontal feature of the pending bill, and while admitting incongruities in the existing law, said the Republican party had left incongruities in the tariff of 1861 for twenty-three years.

Mr. Chase (R. I.), was at a loss to understand the logic of the free traders. Eight days ago a gentleman from Ohio voted to increase the tax on wool and yesterday voted to take up this bill, which reduces the duty on wool. Mr. Hewitt, of N. Y., had declared for free raw material, and yet favored this bill that taxes the raw material. They all profess to be the friends of the farmer, and yet would strike down his best customer. They would throw away the home market, which is a good market, in their quest of a foreign market. They said a protective tariff prostrated American industries, and yet the industries of this country were shown by statistics to have prospered more than those of any other country. Even in the matter of cereals, the farmers were not free from danger. The only safe market for American farmers was the home market, and this fact was becoming more apparent every year. He argued that if the tariff reformers should cripple American industries twenty per cent, they would force from employment 1,500,000 people, who, with their families, consumes 35,000,000 bushels of wheat; and, if driven to the cultivation of the soil, they would produce 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, making a difference of 15,000,000 bushels, an amount greater than the total export.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) declared that the system of taxation had been so devised as to take from the pockets of the people and put into the Treasury, and then divert from the Treasury into the pockets of favored classes, a large percentage of the money so collected. It was claimed, he said, that a reduction of duties would increase the revenue. To him this was no objection, his object being a reduction of taxation. Twenty years after the war the people demanded a reduction of war taxes, and the friends of the bill were determined they should have it. He declared the Tariff Commission and the Act of 1883 but a scheme to prevent the reduction of taxation. After a full discussion of the tariff question in the Forty-Seventh Congress, the people put the Democratic party in the House. He favored a bold avowal of Democratic principles and the submission of the question fairly and squarely to the people. Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) presented a petition signed by the Chamber of Commerce and twenty-six hundred wholesale merchants of that city urging a suspension of coinage of the silver dollar for a period of at least two years. The House then adjourned.

Fires. PRINCETON, Ill., April 18.--The Tower Flour Mills burned last night. Loss, \$20,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 18.--Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at Yakima, Washington Territory, which soon destroyed several stores and portions of their contents. The loss will reach \$55,000, with light insurance. The principal losers are Ferguson & Drysdale, general merchandise, \$40,000.

MONTREAL, April 18.--A conflagration occurred in Clendenning's great foundry here this morning. It was confined to the casting shops, and the loss, estimated at \$20,000 or \$40,000, is covered by insurance of \$200,000.

PEORIA, Ill., April 18.--A fire started at the bottom of the shaving pit of the works of the Peoria Plow Company, and ran rapidly up the elevator. The building, a three-story brick, 150 feet square, was entirely destroyed. There was a large amount of stock on hand in process of manufacture. The patterns and books were saved. Loss on building, \$60,000; stock, \$40,000. Total insurance about \$5,000.

The Queen Arrives at Darmstadt. LONDON, April 18.--The Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Darmstadt this morning. They were met at the station by Grand Duke Lewis, his brother Prince Henry, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth. There was no official reception. The public was excluded from the Platform Station. A great throng of people was outside. The Queen appeared to be in good health.

Great Fire Racing. LONDON, April 18.--Advisers from the far East state that a great fire is raging at Rangoon, the capital of British Burmah, and that Mandalay, the capital of Burmah proper, was recently half destroyed by a conflagration, has been afflicted with another extensive fire.

BREATHITT IS AROUSED.

The Old Fend Breaks Out With Violence.

A Dangerous State of Affairs--Fears of a Bloody War--History of the Present Trouble--The Outlook.

Mr. STERLING, Ky., April 18.--News has just reached here of another war in Breathitt. On Wednesday of last week an armed mob of fifty men went to the jail in Jackson and took from it Henry Kilburn (white) and Ben. Strong (colored), and hanged them to the portico of the Court House.

Kilburn and Strong were charged with the murder of one William Thorp, who was shot from the bushes about the middle of January. Thorp's dying declaration was that Kilburn shot him. Kilburn was about fifty years old, and is said to have killed eight men. Strong had not reached his majority. It is seventy-five miles from this place to Jackson, over a mountainous country, hence news from there comes in slowly.

A Mr. Wilson has just arrived from there and states that the notorious Bill Strong, at the head of seventy-five armed men, is now in possession of Jackson, and defies the civil authorities, and will not allow Judge Rostdill to hold court. Kilburn belonged to the Strong party, and the latter declares he will hang every man who took part in the lynching. The old feud that for years kept Breathitt County in a state of anarchy has broken out afresh, and it is probable that the military will have to be sent there to put down the war.

LIVELY RIOT.

Whisky Precipitates a Bloody Riot Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, April 18.--At 11 this morning a bloody riot broke out among a party of mill hands at West Bradock, Pa. The principals were Poles and Hungarians, employees of the Edgar Thompson steel works who had been drinking freely during the evening. The limited number of police were utterly unable to master the party, who threw off all reserve. A scene of terror and bloodshed ensued. Pistols and every other conceivable weapon were brought into service. Wm. Smith, a Pole, was shot in the back at the beginning of the outbreak, and carried away in a dying condition. The citizens were powerless, and the town was thrown into a state of the wildest confusion and terror. The fighting was furious in the extreme. Another party, name not learned, had an eye chopped out with a hatchet, and was otherwise terribly cut about the head and body. He would probably die. Many others were knocked down and terribly pounded with clubs, stones, or any other weapons of attack that could be procured.

The citizens turned out, and in a short time a most determined vigilance committee was formed, who marched on the mob. After a stubborn fight order was partially restored. Five rioters were arrested. The feeling is so intense against the prisoners that it was with difficulty they were lodged in jail. Loud threats of lynching are heard in all quarters. At 3:30 order was restored by the determined citizens.

Andrew Molecki was also badly cut about the head and body, and cannot recover. The whole trouble was caused by a too free indulgence in whisky. Disorderly scenes among these people, who are little better than savages, are not uncommon.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Bursting Driving Wheel Works Great Havoc.

CINCINNATI, April 18.--Early this morning there was a terrible accident on the Louisville Short Line a short distance south of Newport, by which one man at least lost his life and more than \$10,000 worth of property was destroyed. One of the driving wheels on the engine drawing the train which should have arrived in this city at 7 o'clock broke, throwing the locomotive from the track and completely wrecking the tender and postal car. Strange to say, all of the train men escaped with but slight injuries except the fireman, Daniel Huganale, living with his wife at Middale. Both of his legs were broken and he was otherwise terribly injured. He was still alive at noon, but there is not the faintest hope of his recovery.

The engine is buried almost from view in the bank, and is a total wreck. The postal car, which is also a wreck, was forced up on the bank, where it lies on its side, and the tender is lying almost bottom upwards across the track. Engineer James Carr, of Louisville, and Conductor Taylor Terhune, also of that city, escaped unhurt. The wrecking car is now at the scene, and the track will be cleared by night.

The passengers were transferred to a train that went to the wreck, and brought to this city soon after the accident. The track where the accident occurred is in a wretchedly bad condition, caused by the flood, and this is the third accident that has occurred within as many months.

GREETED WITH LAUGHTER.

Brewster's Star Route Letter Causes Merriment in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.--In the Senate this afternoon the Chair presented a communication from Attorney General Brewster in regard to compensation for special attorneys in the Star Route cases. The letter is long and interesting, and was listened to with rapt attention. Mr. Brewster did not think the rate fixed either immoderate or in excess of fees of lawyers in active practice in New York, if it had been originally supposed that the cases would occupy the time that they did, the rates fixed would not have been asked or given. "Public men were involved as defendants in those cases," says the letter in conclusion, "and were not on trial before juries alone, but before the whole people of the United States and they were convicted by the common judgment of the whole country. They were not punished by imprisonment, but, what

is more than imprisonment, they are now at large and objects of scorn. [Laughter.] The prosecutions have saved the Government two million per annum in the Post-office Department alone. The effect has been to deter adventurers from thronging about the departments at Washington. The wholesome terror of these threats [Laughter on both sides of the chamber] has dispelled them, and the terror of investigation made it plain that no place is so high that it can become the sanctum for a public thief and robber." The document was ordered printed.

HILTON'S LAMENT.

He Points Out the Sorrows of the Manufacturers.

New York, April 18.--"I closed all my woolen mills, about a dozen in number," Judge Hilton said last evening, "because I can buy the goods cheaper than I can manufacture them. I am still running one of the largest carpet mills in the country. We used to have ten or twelve thousand operatives in our woolen mills. We can make woolen goods in this country as well as they can make them anywhere else, but there is no profit in it. The tariff on wool is too high. As to cotton manufacturers, the factories are all shutting down. They are making no money. It is impossible to get back their money with present prices of cotton. I don't think we have begun yet to see the stoppage of mills and manufactures which is coming. The iron mills are shutting down. They are stopping building railroads, and the demand for railroad iron has ceased. Railroad iron is \$35 a ton. It used to be \$50. Look at the case of Governor Sprague. Hoyt, Sprague & Co. were worth millions. Every bank in New England must have seen some of their paper. They were forced to close down at a loss of seventy-five per cent. on the great property invested in the mills. That was ruinous. Go into Sixth avenue to-day and you will find cotton goods selling at two and one-half and three cents a yard. The cotton is worth more than that. Manufacturers can't engage in that kind of business unless they expect to fail. We are as well off here as they are in France or Germany or England. They have a poorer population than we. French artisans can't get work more than two weeks in three all the year round."

HONORS EASY.

Edinburgh University Bestows Them With a Lavish Hand.

EDINBURGH, April 18.--The celebration of the centenary of the foundation of the Edinburgh University, which began at noon Tuesday, continued to-day. A large number of prominent gentlemen were present, among whom were Minister Lowell, who represents Harvard, Yale, and Cornell Universities, and the Smithsonian Institute; Professor Green, of Princeton, N. J.; M. De Lesseps, Principal Dawson, of McGill University, Montreal; Professor Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Professor Venable, of Virginia. The honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, was conferred on Professor Green, of Princeton, and that of Doctor of Laws on Minister Lowell. The ceremonies were unusually brilliant and impressive. Degrees were also conferred on M. De Lesseps, Professor Vichow, Lord Tennison, and scores of others.

KEENAN'S CASE.

The Defaulting Treasurer Will Secure Bail.

JACKSON, O., April 18.--M. C. Keenan, the defaulting treasurer, will be bailed out of jail this week by his friends. His wife has visited him in jail since his return, and their meeting was very touching, but their reconciliation complete. Keenan's trial will occur during the June term. It is possible that he may be acquitted on some technicality, but his attorneys will do well if they make a strong defense, secure a light sentence and then secure a pardon. The county jury and every man and child in Jackson would sign a petition. As has been remarked, "It would be as long as Jackson County." John T. Moore and C. A. Atkinson are Keenan's attorneys.

California Wheat Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18.--Edwin F. Smith, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, submits the following as his conclusions concerning the California wheat crop, from advices up to April 11: From present indications the yield will exceed that of 1883. Unless some unforeseen element overtakes, the crop will exceed that of last year over sixty per cent. The only fear now is the usual north winds that sweep the Sacramento and San Juan Valleys in May and June. Should this wind prevail while the grain is in the last stage of maturity the yield will be materially lessened. Reports of the Russian fly come from one or two counties, but it is too early to ascertain the prevalence of this insect.

Two Men Get Tired of Life.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 18.--This morning a German, aged forty-five, named Lawrence Butts, who has been despondent and out of work for some time, hung himself with a clothes-line to a tree in the gully back of his house, and was found by his four-year-old son. He leaves a wife and five children. Another German named August Tietzer, of the same age, living in Tonawanda, who was despondent, asked his wife for a clean shirt, and putting it on told her she would never see him alive again. She followed him until he evaded her and hung himself with a clothes-line to a beam in his barn, curling his feet up to keep off the floor. A wife and three small children are left behind.

Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 18.--The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has adopted a resolution demanding of the Venezuelan Government immediate settlement of the claim of John E. Wheelock; also resolutions of inquiry relative to Venezuelan claims and alleged confiscation of the American College at Rome. A resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to the International Prison Congress at Rome was also acted upon favorably.

Bismarck desires a speedy decision with regard to his proposal to quit the Prussian Ministry.